

Some Tales of the Indians

AND THEIR HALF BROTHERS
RELATED BY ONE WHO DWELT LONG AMONGST
THEM—PICTURESQUE TRADITIONS AND
LEGENDS OF THE NATIVES OF THE
WESTERN PLAINS

THE QU'APPELLE TREATY—
INDIAN CHARACTER, TRY-
ING CONDITIONS AT FILE
HILLS. HOW ONE OLD IN-
DIAN SAVED THE LIVES
OF THE OFFICIALS.

(By Totose Apot)
Reds and Whites Meet

In the summer of 1874 Lieutenant Governor Morris issued a proclamation inviting the Indians of the North West Territories to meet at Fort Qu'Appelle and negotiate with him for transferring to the Queen any rights they might claim as original inhabitants of the country and for the cession of the soil, and to "make a treaty so that there may be peace and goodwill between them and Her Majesty, and between them and Her Majesty's other subjects."

A Treaty Signed

Early in September of that year the Governor arrived at Fort Qu'Appelle, accompanied by an escort of Mounted Police, under Lieutenant Colonel Osborne, who had marched the same distance of 320 miles from Winnipeg.

A treaty with the Indians assembled—later known as Treaty Number 4, was signed on September 15th, 1874.

Preliminary Conditions

A most important feature of the preliminary proceedings was that the Indians should then and there name certain Chiefs and Headmen, who should conduct negotiations and sign on their behalf and should be responsible to Her Majesty for the faithful performance, by their respective bands, of such obligations as should be assumed by them."

Stipulations For Loyalty

It will thus be seen that on the very threshold of the conference it was emphasized in the clearest possible terms that loyalty to the Queen and obedience to her laws must be a leading characteristic of the Indian's attitude toward the agreement into which he was entering. How has he stood the test?

A Good Indian

"The writer has no use or respect for the adage that 'the only good Indian is a dead one,' and after years of opportunity for studying the Indian character, his habits of life and modes of thought, has no hesitation in saying that a slander more gross or an implication more unjust could not well be conceived or uttered.

His Honesty

For strict integrity and honest worth the Indian is any white man's peer.

The writer has lived on the Indian reservation for years without turning a key or shooting a bolt on his house door and through all that time never lost the value of a nickel as the result.

Perhaps there is no stronger trait in the Indian character than his keen susceptibility to an appeal to his honor.

When The Test Came

During the Riel Rebellion of 1885 a few misguided members of Poundmaker's Band at Battleford and of Big Bear's Band at Onion Lake violated their treaty obligations by taking up arms.

With these exceptions it must be admitted that considering all the conditions and circumstances, the behaviour of the Indians has on the whole, been satisfactory, and as a rule even exemplary.

That the Indians were unsettled during the rebellion no one will deny, but a glance at their past for some years prior to that time must show that their splendid conduct was a matter for surprise and congratulation.

Retrospective

What was their status? For more than two hundred years prior to the transfer of the North West Territories by the Hudson's Bay Company, in 1870, our Indian population in all that vast domain had been ruled solely by the Company.

All authority was vested in the Company, whose Governor

could even impose the sentence of death, or grant pardon to a condemned criminal, and this, not in the name of the British sovereign, but of the Hudson Bay Co.

Transition Period

After the transfer this restraint was removed, and we find the Indians undergoing during the subsequent fifteen years no fewer than four different phases of transition in their tribal life.

First was the transition from the Hudson Bay Company rule to no rule at all, for in 1871 Major Butler, author of the "Great Lone Land," who had been commissioned by the Dominion Government to "examine into and report on the state of affairs in the North West," wrote to Governor Archibald that "Law and order were unknown in the region of the Saskatchewan, in so much as the country is without any organization, and destitute of any means of enforcing the law."

Another change had been from a lawless condition to the rule of the Canadian Government under treaties concluded with the different tribes during the years of 1874 to 1880.

Still another change was made in the method of gaining a livelihood, consequent on the extinction of the buffalo and the abandonment of nomadic habits, for a life on the different reservations set aside for their occupancy.

A Missionary's Report

Their condition in 1876 is thus described by the Rev. Father Scollen, (who for many years was a missionary among the Cree and Blackfeet). In a letter to Governor Laird, urging a treaty with the Bloods, Blackfeet and Slegans.

"Ten years ago Americans crossed the line and carried on illicit traffic to an extraordinary extent, in intoxicating liquors, with the Blackfeet. Their water flowed so freely to the use of the Indians as the streams running from the Rocky Mountains. The poor Indians, who were so hungry for the man's craving for money, some were poisoned, some frozen to death, many were intoxicated, and many shot down by American bullets.

"Then came the smallpox, destroying between six and eight hundred of them. Their surviving relatives became more and more addicted to the use of alcohol, trying to drown their grief in the poisonous beverage.

"To buy liquor they sold their robes and horses by the hundred, then began killing one another. In 1874 I travelled amongst the Blackfeet. Their state of poverty was painful to see. Formerly the most opulent Indians in the country, now they were clothed in rags, without horses and without guns.

"That very summer a noble corps of Mounted Police struggled against the difficulties of a long journey across barren plains and with magic effect put an entire stop to the abominable traffic of liquor with the Indians."

Following these desperate conditions was it any wonder if, to the Indian, the rebellion of 1885 was "a time to try men's souls?"

Then in eight short years, before the Indian had learned to grasp the meaning of his new environments, or understand in any appreciable degree the paternal intentions of the Government, came Louis Riel, with his inciting of the half-breeds to rebellion, and with the inevitable result of more or less disaffection among the Indians.

Temptations

Many were the crises and ordeals through which they had to pass, and many a story could be told of how these were met.

File Hills Indians

Throughout all the anxious weeks from the outbreak of the rebellion on March 26th, 1885, until the final rounding up, by General Middleton, of Big Bear's hostile band in May there was perhaps nothing more likely to create unrest among our Indians than the events of April 2nd, 1885 at Onion Lake.

On that date, "Wandering Spirit" and his associates shot down eight white men, their

agent, Quinn; Farm Instructor Delaney, two priests, Fathers Farland and Marchand, and four others, Gowanlock, Williscroft, Gilchrist and Dill.

News of this awful massacre came to the white settlers by wire, but not sooner than to the Indians of the south, by their system of signal fires, the Touchwood Hills being one of the chief centres for thus disseminating information.

Crisis

Late in the afternoon of April 2th, William Daniel, half-breed interpreter on File Hills Reserve, came to the house of Farm Instructor Nicol and said, "Well Gentlemen, I will not go to my home tonight as usual. I will remain with you and if any must die I will die together."

"What now William," asked the instructor, "Have you been having a pipe dream?"

"No," replied the Metis quietly, "but I have just learned that at a big council last night it was decided to do like Big Bear's people in the North, and wipe out the Government officials here. Old Indian Jack told me all and sends you warning."

"Well William, you are welcome to stay with us if you wish. We will protect you if necessary, but until we see them coming let us not lose any sleep over it."

His tale was true. Subsequent inquiry made months after proved that Daniel had given an absolutely correct report of what had been planned by the Indians.

Meeting Mischief

A plot of all four bands had been convened and a decision reached by a small minority of young bucks, to take violent action, though opposed by the chiefs and headmen.

The general line of discussion can be indicated only briefly. Peskitch (son of Little Black Bear).

"My father is not here tonight, but before he passed away he warned us that troublesome days were coming. His voice was always raised for peace. I can only say what he would tell us if he were here. Let there be peace!"

"Shridu zhe zhe!" "Since the white man came to our country ten years ago we have known what it means to be hunted, the buffalo looked upon the paleface and fled, never to return. We have been driven from the plains and compelled to exist on a reserve where we have 'no choice but to eat soppers and rabbits or die. Let us follow the example of our brother Gitchee

Musqua (Big Bear) and put them away for ever."

Mekoos-Peas:

"I like the words of my brother Musqua. He is young, but wise. Under the Company's law we went where we would, and never wanted food. Our children know no sickness. Since our new rulers began to feed us on bacon and white flour we have died off like rabbits. Let us strike now."

Okannase:

"My son has spoken well. The Queen's rule is not good for the Red man. The Great Spirit gave him the game for winter food and wild fruits for the summer season. He is displeased that we have ceased to hunt over the plains and are striving like the paleface to cure by toil. Our half-brother Louis will give us back our country and our old habits of life."

Little-Calf:

"What our much troubled mind is for our good. These dark days cannot last. Our half-brothers cannot succeed, the White Mother will fill our country with her soldiers and strife will be put down. The white man has come to stay. Let us be his friends."

A Dark Hour

At midnight when the assembly broke up evil counsels had prevailed. Two hours before daybreak a mounted party of nine young braves, painted and feathered for the war trail, left the camp. The white employees of the department slept on, little dreaming of the design upon their lives.

After the close of the debate the venerable old Headman Cheepoo Stotin, had thought hard. "I was sorely puzzled," he told the writer afterwards, "and I asked my Manitou to show me the way out. Then it was all so plain and easy. Such was the simple childlike trust of the poor benighted Indian."

He then recalled that the party, bent on mischief, must pass at one point on their road through a narrow defile in the heavy timber. Reaching this point first he lay flat across the trail and called out to the approaching riders that further progress could only be at the cost of his life since they could not proceed without trampling his body under their horses' feet.

Success

For some moments silence reigned as they gazed upon the old man's prostrate body. Over-awed by contemplation of his determined sacrifice they rode quietly back to camp. He had saved the lives of three white men.

What Are Umbrellas For?

—DRAWN BY C. D. BATCHELOR



Pages from the Diary .. of a War Wife ..

A TALE OF EVERYDAY PEOPLE AND THEIR
HUMAN EXPERIENCES

SOME OF THE SORROWS WHICH THE WAR
IMPOSED ON A WAITING WOMAN

October 30, 1916.

I was talking to Dick today. He asked me if I would go and take a few letters from him as his stenographer was away, so I did. When I got in his office he placed a chair for me, and then said "So Lucy, Albert has escaped from Germany, and will soon be home again."

"I replied, "Yes." His face went very white. "Will you still live in N—?" he inquired. "I shall have to talk that over with Albert. Dick, but I rather think that we shall go west. Albert loves the west and has often talked of settling out there and I think perhaps he would have a better opportunity than here. I imagine he is not as strong as he used to be, and I would like him to take up land, if he is willing, and try to smile as I said, "I think I would make an excellent farmer's wife," and sometimes I feel as though I want to get away from the complications and noise of the city."

"Yes," he replied, "most of us get the hankering for more space, more quiet and more simplicity these days." He paused for a while and went on, "Well, you deserve whatever peace and contentment may come to you Lucy."

"I deserve nothing, Dick," I replied, "I am very much like the rest of humanity and our desires are very small, don't you think I tried to smile to break the tension which was becoming rather strained, but Dick did not smile, just said:

"I think very little these days Lucy, I am only conscious of an utterable dissatisfaction with life

in general, and my own particular."

"Dick," I said as earnestly as I could, "life is worth while, whatever it may seem sometimes, I am quite sure the tangle will unravel some day.

November 10, 1916.

In a week from today Albert will be home, according to our counting of arrivals of trains, etc. I feel glad, very glad that I shall see him again. I could not have borne to have lost him overseas without another word, but just the same it will seem, in some ways like welcoming a stranger, and although I have tried to be faithful to him in my thoughts even while he has been away I feel self-conscious because I know that that other has come to mean so much to me. And yet again I say, I love Albert, love him as a dear friend—my life would be empty without him and I know that I should ever so heart-

less and mad a thing as to leave him and little Philip, the new love and interest which might enter my life would never make up for the irreparable loss and heart-ache which would come to me then, knowing that I had put him away forever. I love him and he is necessary to me, yet I am sure that I care for Dick in a way that I have never cared for Albert and that it is Dick to whom I should have been married in the first place. However, I am married to Albert and I have made up my mind that he shall never guess the storm which has been raging in my heart, but that I shall be to him a faithful and loving wife.

Five Steel Steamers To Be Built

W. P. Hinton of the Grand Trunk Pacific has announced that the Prince Rupert Dry Dock and Engineering company has closed a contract to build five steel steamers to be built at Prince Rupert with further orders pending. The amount of miscellaneous tonnage ordered is sufficient to keep the shipbuilding plant running for two or three years. Arrangements are being made

to accommodate a staff of from 2,500 to 35,000 men.

Constables Remove Uniforms
A large number of the Royal Irish Constabulary at Dublin, recently informed the Commandant that they were unwilling to be used to suppress political operations in the Dublin corporation. They took off their uniforms and left the depot in civilian clothing.

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CURRENT COMMENT

ON MATTERS OF PUBLIC INTEREST TO DWELLERS
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A SERIES OF ARTICLES DEALING WITH VARIOUS
WESTERN QUESTIONS.

VICTORY BONDS

Despite some financial stringency elsewhere, there will be a good deal of surplus money in Western Canada this fall. It is true that grain crops are by no means of an equal quality, but nevertheless they will average up pretty well and the good prices that prevail will on the whole make them profitable. With the exception of the residents of a few districts which have been going through their hard seasons, the farmers who have been reaping the benefits of big prices for their produce for the last few years will have a good deal of surplus money to invest.

For the past three falls the people of the country have given tangible evidence of their prosperity and their patriotism. It is true that large sums which they have contributed to the Victory loans. It has been the fashion of the chartered banks and others to speak of the western provinces as borrowing, not lending communities. The Victory loan campaign has disproved this theory.

It is now known that there will be no further issue of Victory loans or other public securities this year, and the investor with a surplus on his hands will have to consider the best form of investment.

In placing money to its best advantage mortgage security invariably has the preference, or should have. Mortgages have many advantages. The security behind them may usually be made satisfactory, and the money advanced is often used for the benefit of the community, but sometimes, particularly in times of financial tightness, mortgages may become a little difficult of quick liquidation.

There is, however, a splendid investment ready to the hand of all Canadians. When the Victory loans were first placed on the market the people of the country rose magnificently to their patriotic duty, and many subscriptions were made that could not be permanent. Many people bought bonds, realizing the national necessity, and were not in a position to leave their money in them permanently. There is, therefore, a readjustment now going on and the Victory Bonds are finding their way into the hands of the permanent investor.

There is no better security in the world. The assets behind them are of unquestioned integrity and they may be purchased at prices to yield exceptional interest. The interest is payable half-yearly and at par at any chartered bank in Canada. They are issued in convenient denominations of fifty dollars, one hundred dollars and a thousand dollars. The investor may choose bonds running from two to sixteen years.

They are the simplest form of investment. There are no appraiser's fees, the security is acknowledged, and the most experienced investor may purchase them with an absolute assurance that both his capital and interest is assured. Western people who this fall have a surplus cannot do better than invest in Victory bonds. They can be liquidated almost without notice and they have all the advantages of a savings bank account upon which a very attractive rate of interest is guaranteed.

THE CROP SITUATION

The crops this season in Saskatchewan are to say the least of it patchy. In some districts there has been rain, and in some other there has been little or none.

The heavy land district of the Regina Plains is again vindicating its reputation and the farmers in that region and south to the "Soo" line are preparing to harvest a good crop.

We cannot, however, disguise the fact that in some places the harvest will fall far short of expectations. In Alberta and the western portions of Saskatchewan there has been a good deal more rain than further East and there is every indication that the wheat yield will average up well. There is also a good hay crop now being saved and there is no danger of a recurrence of the feed shortage of last season.

There is not the slightest reason for depression. It must be borne in mind that Western Canada is a great big country and it is almost impossible that weather conditions should be every-

CHILDREN'S CORNER

The Children of Today Are the Parents and Children of Tomorrow. Let us try to teach them the Duties of Citizenship. Let us try to make them better citizens.

My Dear Boys and Girls:

I suppose a great many of you will be thinking of going back to school again. I wonder how many of you are looking forward to school days. Of course I know it is very easy for grown-ups to keep repeating that they are the best days of your life, when you perhaps, cannot see the force of being shut up, day after day, when you would much rather go your own way and do what your fancy tells you. But as you grow older, you will realize that the more education you can obtain the better will be your chance of being useful and making a success of yourself.

Now I have a dear little niece and nephew who live very near to me. The little boy's name is Bert, he is only three years old, but he is observing everything ever and everywhere and is quite anxious to go to school. There is a large hole near where Bert lives and in this hole are great many little boys and girls play. In the winter they like to slide down the sides of it and Bert used to watch their manoeuvres with the greatest interest. One day I said "What do you want to go to school for Bert?"

Immediately he replied "Then I can slide in the hole!" You see the little boys and girls have all been watching play in this large hole after school hours and when they have been home they have told him they were at school, and so his little mind had formed the idea that he could go to school, he could also play in the hole.

And after all it is quite true that there is a lot of pleasure which the accomplishment of hard work. You know what you would not enjoy your games so much; you could have much more fun if you did not congregate at school with each other and have merry chums for many a game after school. So you see school has its own attractions, just in the same way grown-up people have times of pleasure and relaxation after their hard work.

I hope many of you will write to me and tell me about your studies, your school, as I am interested in each one of you and would like to hear from you. Remember to address your letter

Aunt Betty,

903 McCallum Hill Bldg.

Believe me to be,

Affectionately,

AUNT BETTY.

How Robinson Crusoe Discovered Bread

Robinson discovered that there were small wild plants and bulbs on the island, and also wild birds. He preserved the skin of every creature that he shot.

After his fortress was completed he made some chairs and a table. For every board he wanted he had to cut down a tree, but later on after a storm, parts of the wreck of the ship were washed

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ashore and in this way he was supplied with planks and bolts.

One day he emptied what seemed to be a quantity of husks and dust from an old barley bag up to the ground and after the rains he saw something shooting up and after a while a number of ears of barley and rice came out. He saved these ears and sowed them again and again; but it was not until the third year that he saw on the island that he dared to use

where favorable. We have had a cycle of comparatively dry years and it does not yet appear that the crops are going to be a very fair yield when the country is averaged up, and we must be content with that.

Under present conditions grain growing is a profitable occupation—that is shown by the constantly mounting price of farm land—but the farmer might be greatly injured by a little more attention being paid to live stock. A real bad year for wheat might be of ultimate benefit to the country if it forced more of our grain farmers into mixed farming.

any of the grains to make bread. Robinson Crusoe, tells in his book, of the many difficulties he had to meet him. He had to take precautions against the rabbits and birds who threatened his growing grain. Once he was terrified by an earthquake, which, however, caused no harm, and at one time he became sick and upon recovering found comfort in the Bible which he had brought from the ship. On one occasion he went to the other side of the island and found a beautiful and fruitful valley, and in this valley he built himself a pretty country house or "bower."

He will tell about the canoe which Robinson Crusoe made.

The "Iliad"

"Iliad" is the English form of a Greek word that means "about Ilium" and "Ilium" was the name of a town that stood on the coast of Asia Minor. It is usually referred to as "Troy," and it was the capital city of Troy, but it was known to the Greeks as "Ilium." Its inhabitants were called Trojans. The "Iliad" is a poem by Homer a Greek poet, written three thousand years ago, and tells of a great war which was carried on by the Greeks against the Trojans, and in which fact and fiction are wonderfully mingled together.

The name of the King of Troy was Priam, and his wife's name was Hecuba. They had many sons and Hector was famous for his bravery, and Paris for his good looks. Paris was sent on a message to Menelaus, King of Sparta in Greece. The King of Sparta was married to a woman who was so fair that she was considered the most beautiful woman in all Greece and her name was Helen. When Paris arrived in Sparta, he saw Helen and he was so much in love with her that he carried her off to Troy. When the King of Sparta found out that his queen had been taken, he called a great meeting of the princes and the king's brother Agamemnon was elected to lead them in a war against the Trojans for the recovery of Helen.

The "Iliad" then tells of the preparations which the Greeks made for war, how the army was reviewed and how the boats for carrying the soldiers were got ready. When the mighty army was ready they set sail for Troy, and soon laid siege to the city. The siege continued for ten years. Many battles were fought and also single combats between the leaders, but no decisive victory was won.

Nine of the years had worn away when trouble began among the Greeks themselves. A quarrel arose between Agamemnon and Achilles over a very little matter—a slave who had been given to Achilles was taken away by Agamemnon. As a result of this quarrel, Achilles withdrew to his tent, and would not support Agamemnon in any of the next skirmishes between the Trojans and the Greeks. The Trojans now held the advantage, and Achilles fought no more and began to press the besiegers. Fearing that the Trojans might gain a victory, the noble Greek Patroclus, the dearest friend of Achilles, dressed himself in the armor of Achilles and led the Greeks once more against the Trojans. He drove them back into their city, but fell mortally wounded.

Dressed in a new armor made for him by Vulcan, Achilles went forth to avenge Patroclus and was met by Hector the finest warrior in Troy, and then took place the greatest battle of the war. Hector fell before Achilles, and the body of the Trojan prince was dragged three times around the city at the heels of his conqueror.

It was given back to Priam, Hector's father, who tore it back within the walls of Troy, and the dead hero was mourned by Hecuba, his mother, Andromache, his wife, and all the Trojans. A great funeral was given to the hero of Troy, and the story ends with a short description of the final doom of the city.

The chief purpose of the "Iliad" was to show what Achilles did during the siege of Troy, not to tell a complete account of the war.

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The Personal Side

PROMINENT WESTERN CHARACTERS—SOME INTERESTING ANECDOTES OF PEOPLE WE ALL KNOW.

J. A. ALLAN, K.C.

Some fourteen years ago there was a famous murder trial at Regina. A well known farmer of the district was accused of shooting the man who had bought his farm, and causing his death.

The defence was that the man had been accidentally shot. The accused had the reputation of being a hard, cruel man and a popular feeling was against him. He was a powerful, rugged old man of some seventy-two years, and when he took the witness stand on his own behalf, the impression he created was not at all favorable. He was quite deaf and that was against him. The case was full of contradictions and a great deal of evidence was adduced. The weak point of the prosecution was the fact that it was difficult to find a motive for the crime. Apart from his sensational reputation, the case was notable in legal circles, as it was the first appearance in an important case of J. A. Allan, K.C.

Mr. Allan at that time was a new arrival in Regina, whence he had come from the business little town of Perth, Ontario, where he had been practicing his profession for a number of years. The courtroom was crowded with interested spectators and Mr. Allan's handling of the prosecution compelled their admiration. He was restrained and dignified, and there was none of the animus towards the prisoner which too often characterizes cases of this nature. The evidence was, to a great extent circumstantial, and while Mr. Allan showed fairness and a disposition to give the accused every benefit he wielded his facts together in a powerful chain and so presented them to the jury that there was never any doubt of the verdict.

Since that date Mr. Allan has been recognized as one of the leaders of the Saskatchewan Bar. He was born at Perth, just one year ago this September. He graduated from Toronto University, and in 1881 commenced to practice his profession in his home town. He was an alderman of Perth for a number of years, and was twice mayor of that town. In 1906 he moved to Regina and became a member of the firm of Allan, Gordon and Gordon. Since coming to the west he has been counsel in many important cases and has built himself up an extraordinary reputation as a man of sound judicial knowledge, good judgment and the strictest integrity. Quite recently he started a new firm under the name of Allan, Allan and Taylor.

Mr. Allan is a native of Saskatchewan, who enjoys a higher reputation, not only among his professional brethren, but amongst the public at large.

BRIGADIER GENERAL ALEXANDER ROSS

Brigadier General Alex. Ross, who has recently resigned the command of M.D. 12, at Regina, is a man who has practically spent all his life in Western Canada. He was born, if we are not mistaken, in Scotland and was brought to Regina by his parents, when only an infant.

His father and mother belonged to the sturdy, aggressive, intelligent people who are found amongst the natives of Scotland. His mother was a woman of remarkable personality and keen intellectual gifts, while his father was a strong and sterling character.

General Ross was educated entirely in Regina, and took up the study of law in his home town. On graduation he was taken into the office of the late T. C. Johnston, who afterwards became a judge of the supreme court, but who at that time was one of the ablest lawyers at the western bar.

General Ross took a very active interest in political matters. He had a great natural fluency of speech which had been added to by constant practice at debating societies and mock parliaments which were much in fashion in Regina in those days. He was secretary of the local Liberal association and prominent in the Y.M.C.A. and other public institutions. For a time he did the Crown Prosecutor's work in Regina. He also took a keen interest in militia matters.

He was one of the original officers who went overseas with General Embury, and his work there was beyond praise. He was one of the most efficient soldiers who ever lived in Western Canada, and it is a matter of great regret in military circles that he has now made up his mind to go back to private practice.

There is no man with a finer conception of public duty and few more efficient.

During his absence overseas his mother and brother have been in Regina and he has been home coming. He is a splendid citizen of Western Canada.

R. B. BENNETT NEEDED BY HIS COUNTRY

There is a very strong feeling in Western Canada that R. B. Bennett, K.C., of Calgary, should again enter the public life of the country. He is a man of great ability, powerful personality, and most wonderful declamatory powers. He is one of those whose birthright appears to be to serve his country.

From the time when he left the military service until a few years ago he occupied positions with credit to himself and great benefit to the people whom he represented, whether in the old Territorial Legislature at Regina, the Assembly at Edmonton, or the House of Commons at Ottawa.

Despite the fact that he is a man of ample private means which have come to him as a result of a most lucrative legal practice, and a remarkable business acumen, his record has never been dimmed by the slightest stigma of scandal.

Owing to a period of ill-health and some divergence on matters of detail with members of the cabinet, he has been unable to take active participation in politics at the time of the formation of Union Government, but he has done remarkable service during the war in connection with Red Cross and other patriotic organizations.

He is still in the very prime of life, being some months under fifty years, and should be able to again enter the political field there ought to be a great future for him.

Apart altogether from his political affiliations or predilections Bennett at this time cannot afford to lose the services of a man of his calibre.

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Tales of Our Country

SOME CHRONICLES OF THE DAYS OF THE WAR PARTY AND THE BUFFALO
STORIES TOLD AROUND THE FIRES OF THE HUNTING CAMPS OF BYGONE DAYS

The Work of the Mounted Police in the Yukon Territory

SAM STEELE AND HIS MEN—HOW LAW AND ORDER WAS MAINTAINED IN THE EL DORADO OF THE NORTH—THE DEATH OF "SOAPY" SMITH—AMERICAN BANDITS—A TRIP WITH TREASURE

The work of the North West Mounted Police in the Yukon was beyond praise. Conditions in that El Dorado of the north were difficult and extraordinary. Stories of the fortunes which were dug out of the creek bed of the tributaries of the Yukon river were brought to the coast and a rush started to the north that has had no parallel in history.

There is nothing like the lure of gold. It entices people utterly unaccustomed to the rigors of the cruel climate, for their vocations and sends them on a wild hunt for fortune.

Seattle was the great outfitting place. Every available ship was put into commission and freight prices were paid for passages. Many masterless men, adventurers, professional gamblers and thieves joined the procession.

A Death Trail

The way from the coast to the Yukon was beset with innumerable difficulties. The Chilcotin Pass had to be surmounted and the necessities had to be carried across it almost entirely by human hands. Rushing rivers and icy lakes had to be crossed. There was many a hundred miles of morass and tundra to be travelled before Dawson City could be reached.

At certain seasons of the year steamboats could ascend the river, but there was only open water for a very few months and the great travel was overland. In some cases people with very little money joined the rush and many of them perished by the way.

A Gold City

Dawson City was the centre of excitement. Fortunes were being torn from the earth, and the lucky ones came into Dawson and scattered their new found wealthopenhanded to the wind. Dance halls, saloons, gambling halls and disorderly houses flourished apace.

There was, however, very little lawlessness in Canadian territory. The North West Mounted Police was to that, and the red-coats soon became a terror to evil doers. The lawless element found it much safer to confine their activities to the American side of the line.

Intolerable Conditions

At Skagway, in Alaska, conditions were intolerable. About this time it was one of the toughest places in the world. A ruffian named "Soapy" Smith, with a gang of about one hundred and fifty adherents ran the place. Robbery and murder occurred in open daylight, and on one was slain from the attack of a man named with the exception of the N.W. M.P., who, although they had no local jurisdiction, occasionally visited the place on official business. The town of Dyea, close to Chilcotin Pass was nearly as bad, and at Sheep camp, further up there was no law at all.

"Soapy" Smith

"Soapy" Smith continued to rule things at Skagway until the time must have amassed a great deal of money which he had looted from the Argonauts.

After a while the respectable element began to find this state of affairs unbearable and very quiet. It was arranged to hold a meeting in one of the freight sheds at the wharves to decide what should be done to put an end to this period of anarchy. "Soapy" Smith had his emissaries and spies

everywhere, and it was thought that he might get wind of the meeting and attempt to break it up; so a young mining engineer was left as sentry at the door.

A Double Killing

Sure enough "Soapy" heard of the proceedings, and sticking a Winchester under his arm, he went down to break up the meeting. He ordered the sentry to stand aside with a blasphemous imprecation, but the young engineer shot him down. The bandit turned his rifle on him and shot him down. As the sentry was falling, however, he drew his revolver and killed "Soapy" Smith as dead as a door nail.

Word flew through the town like wildfire that "Soapy" Smith was dead and the citizens who had suffered under him for so long poured out of their houses and seizing every member of his gang conducted them to a bunch of men and prepared to execute them. Ropes were procured and preparations for this summary justice about completed, when a detachment of American soldiers arrived upon the scene and took the prisoners in charge.

The Work of The Police

During this period Sam Steele was in charge of the police in the Yukon and right well did he

ed at Lake Bennett where he halted until the 1st of September, until Colonel Steele arranged the organization of the force in the Yukon. Major Wood was placed in command of the force on the Upper Yukon, from Five Fingers Rapids to the south, and as there was no officer of the rank of Superintendent at Dawson, Colonel Steele himself took command of that division and district as well as of the force in the country. He left Dr. Fraser at the Dalton Post, as he was a justice of the peace and they needed one there. Wood's headquarters were to be at Tagish and Inspector Primrose and Jarvis were ordered to join him with some men and horses.

In September, Colonel Steele left Lake Bennett with the Commissioner and as they steamed down the Yukon sites were selected for Mounted Police posts, which, as soon as Colonel Steele arrived in Dawson, were to be established, in addition to those already existing. The first post which was the new one of the Yukon Field Force, a provisionally memorial trip Mr. Ogilvie ready built and occupied a seasonal bannister of the permanent soldiers of Canada, which had been sent into the Yukon during the summer. The barracks were situated on the site, and named after the late Mr. Post which had been established by the late chief factor, Campbell, who, in the early forties had discovered the upper waters of the Yukon from which he judged that the country was a good one for trade and was well worth the effort.

Fort Garry on snowshoes to report the result of his observations. Only two weeks later, however, Colonel Steele and the Commissioner arrived in Dawson and took up their quarters in the post. It did not take Colonel Steele long to find out that there was insufficient jail accommodation for a district which contained so many bad characters and adventurers, and he immediately had 34 new cells quarantined in a store house and offices built of squared logs and saved shingles, and the new regulations of the Commissioner of the Yukon, for a reinforcement of 50 non-commission-

ed officers and men. Dawson city itself proved to be most unattractive and very unhealthy. It was built on a frozen swamp which had partially dried up, but it was in a very bad state. Sixteen thousand people had been encamped on the ground before moving up the creeks to prospect; and there had been no attempt at sanitation or organization. There were two large hospitals and some private ones which, however, were filled to their utmost capacity and the majority of these patients were suffering from scurvy and typhoid, brought about by the intolerable conditions under which they had been forced to live.

The expense of caring for the sick was very great. Champagne was 20 dollars a bottle, it had been very scarce, and the price of eggs at least five dollars a dozen. Colonel Steele, however, considered that no expense should be spared to cure the sick and to perfect the sanitation he suggested the formation of a board of health which suggested the necessary being made the chairman. A sanitary inspector was appointed for the purpose of carrying out the investigation carried on to ascertain the state of the place and to remove all sources of infection.

In addition to all his other duties the medical health officer had to relieve numbers of people who had no means, and the cost of these had to be sent to the hospital at a big expense to the Yukon government and the territory. It was now manifest that only the very soundest constitutions and the strongest nerves could stand the rigors of the Klondike. It was said that no finer men could be found in any country than those of the year 1897-1898, but large numbers of them died because of

CLEANLINESS IS HEALTH

By the use of Gillett's Lye, house cleaning is made a pleasure instead of a drudgery. It softens the water and cleans thoroughly whether the dirt is visible or invisible. Destroys all bacteria and infectious germs, removes obstructions from drain pipes, closets, sinks, etc. Refrigerators are made delightfully fresh and clean by using one teaspoonful of Gillett's Lye dissolved in two gallons of water.

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Women's Corner

A FEW RAMBLING REMARKS BY A FRANKIE WOMAN

ONLY A BABY SMALL

Only a baby small
Topped from the skies;
Only a laughing face,
Two sunny eyes.

Only two cherry lips,
One chubby nose;
Only two little hands,
Ten little toes.

Only a golden head,
Only a soft
Only a tongue that wags
Loudly and oft.

Only a little brain,
Empty of thought;
Only a little heart,
Troubled with naught.

Only a tender flower
Only a heart to yearn;
Only a life to live
While we are here.

Only a baby small
Never at rest;
Small but how dear to us
And known best.

—Matthias Barr.

I think that the poem which appears in our columns entitled "Only a Baby Small" contains some very real sentiment; such sentiment as most of us feel when we see a tiny specimen of human kind around which love and care is associated. What a hard, cold world it would be if the "babies" were not here. We know that each baby is a care and where there are too many for one woman to attend properly, the anxiety and the aching bodies they cause are almost beyond expression. And yet, in calm reflection, I think that they who do not know the experience of tending to little fussy ones, even when the nerves are at breaking point and it all seems more than one can bear, have missed most things to turn for most educative experience in life. There are wonderful qualities both of mind and body called on in caring for children properly: poise, gentleness and self control. Every woman, I believe, desires

to be her best in her children's eyes, and to them the real mother is a wonder of graciousness, wisdom and charm, and I truly believe that in "mothering" any woman will develop all that is best in herself. Now by "mothering" I do not mean that foolish pampering of a child, which is not an approach of intellect, which we sometimes see. A child is quick and bright and his intelligence will tell him whether mother is "soft" and "easy" or not, and as soon as he finds out that she is unfeeling, just to the grown-up, he will not hesitate to take advantage of her weakness.

There is a great deal of talk about not whipping the child. I have, unfortunately, had the pain of observing some children who had been brought up on this Utopian plan and I regret to state that it had been a decided failure; the children were the offspring of very wealthy people. I remember that when I was a child and never put in such a miserable time in my life. The children absolutely hated me, and there was no such thing as order. They screamed and they kicked and they threw their food about. It was no exception then—and in the middle of it all their mother's soft, mild voice would come in and try to remember that without a word. They could keep no servants because servants had to enter into the scheme of things and were not allowed to speak harshly to the children. I hurried away from that house very thankful that it was in the minority with all its wealth and affluence, and glad to remember that there were hundreds of cottages all over the world where they still wielded the rod, and where something like peace and order obtained.

It is very nice to reflect on the glories of motherhood, and you will have noticed that in certain times of the Empire's need this subject was continuously brought to the fore. The other day, however, a shocking story appeared in the newspapers which makes me wonder whether motherhood is indeed appreciated as it should be, and if some steps should not be taken to safeguard more carefully the mothers of our nation. The story went that a poor woman deserted by her husband, was the sole support of five children. She was expected to do the housework, and the duty of a physician, with the result that the child was born dead. She burned the child in the stove and afterwards succumbed to starvation. In these days of organization, it seems to us that at any time some society were formed so that such a tragedy should be impossible. There are societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals, why not one for the prevention of cruelty to mothers? Why could there not be central bureaus established where a mother could report such a case of distress as hers, and the duty of those officials it would be to care for the mother and children and the man, of course, is responsible and is sadly to blame under such circumstances, but could there not be a central bureau where a woman should be wholly dependent on the caprices of a man for her subsistence, and he is devoid of a sense of duty to leave those who are dependent upon him, the woman and her children, to starve and to be forced to suffer, but should be cared for adequately, at least until he can get on his feet?

Harvest time is almost over and no doubt many women on the farms are looking forward to a well earned breathing spell. As we said last week, we would like to see the woman who can spare the time to write and tell us something of their domestic life, which is so interesting to those who know nothing of what life is like on the prairie. If you are looking forward to these letters, and offer a prize for the one which we consider most interesting. Please address them to "Frankie Woman," 303 McCullum Hill Building, Regina.

THE HOME BEAUTIFUL

My perfect home is not a store,
A perfect treasure house of beautiful things;
Gold dust, riches have wings—

Nor are my bookshelves teeming
With priceless tomes of ancient lore;
My books are friends with broken backs,

Dog-eared leaves, and well-thumbed pages,
Nor left unturned on the racks,
But my true comrades down the years.

The pictures hanging on the walls
Are "copies" only to remind me
Of many a happy hour behind me.

The rugs that lie upon the halls
Are worn with little children's feet,
The chairs, all torn and frayed

From many a happy childhood, said
When life was young and life was sweet.

My perfect home is just a place
Where smiles light up each happy hour,
With all my dear ones there to love me,

Heaven's home and heaven above me,
Fling wide the door that you may see
My perfect home, the home for me.

How to Make Candy
Peppermint Taffy

Take two cups of sugar and a quart of peanuts. Shell the peanuts, remove the brown skins and chop. Sprinkle with a quarter cup of sugar. Put the sugar into a smooth granite pan and place it on the range over a moderate fire, stirring constantly until the sugar is melted. Remove from the fire, add the peanuts and pour into buttered tin. This must be done very quickly for if not removed right away, the sugar will turn dark brown or almost black.

In place of the peanuts one cup of halved walnuts, or one cup of coconut, or crisp puffed rice may be added.

If it is desired to make a larger quantity of this candy for a fair or for a church, measure the chopped nuts and use just the same quantity of granulated sugar as for the peanuts. Cut into squares before it cools.

Peppermint Creams
Some people prefer to cook the fondant for peppermints but for a much easier to make a fondant that does not require cooking. The following is a simple way to prepare them. Break a white of an egg into a dish, add a few drops of peppermint extract, a sugar in a little confectioner's sugar and gradually add more sugar until the mixture can be molded easily. Roll it with a rolling pin and stamp it into rounds with a small cutter. Place the candies on waxed paper and let them dry.

Butter Scotch
Put two cups of granulated sugar, two tablespoons of butter and two tablespoons of water all together in a saucepan and cook without stirring. In fifteen minutes try a little of the mixture in your mouth. It should mark into squares when cool.

The Roast Beef of England

KEEN'S D.S.F. MUSTARD is largely associated with the fame of England's roast beef, having been used by it for over a century.

Keen's D.S.F. Mustard

Keen's D.S.F. Mustard is largely associated with the fame of England's roast beef, having been used by it for over a century. It is a most reliable and effective remedy for all ailments of the digestive system, and is particularly useful in cases of indigestion, constipation, and other disorders of the bowels.

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Pithy Paragraphs For Busy People

THE WEEK'S NEWS IN TERSE TERMS

Canadian Trade Good

The monthly statement of the Canadian Bank of Commerce says: "There are no signs of a general slackening in external or internal Canadian trade, although political developments in Europe do not present an early resumption of normal trading between Canada and that continent. After a decline in the price of wheat, wool, and a few other commodities, it has made buyers more cautious, but in the domestic situation there is more confidence."

There is nothing on the part of labor indicating a trend in the direction of more normal conditions. By relinquishing its control of the wheat market, the Dominion government has shown its belief that the usual methods will be followed adequately in the crops of cereals which promise to be above the average.

Terrible Catastrophe

Particulars have recently reached of a dreadful happening which occurred on the Neve, when a hospital ship sank with 1,200 spotted typhus patients on board. It was an old German vessel. The patients were locked up in their cabins. Before the ship sank it was plundered by the Bolsheviks, who unconsciously led the patients to their doom. The bodies are believed to have been drowned. The matter was not mentioned in the Bolshevik papers, and it is said that 200 of the crew perished.

Thoroughbred Condemned to Death
It is reported that several very valuable bloodstock horses have been rescued from the Bolsheviks. "The animals were rescued by the British authorities after General Denikin's defeat, and are now at Constantinople." The rescued horses were decided to which won the Derby in 1913. A son of Senator was in Russia at the time of the Bolshevik outbreak, and it was learned that this horse was a cup of beef by the late Czar, the Bolsheviks had the horse tried by court-martial and shot, after sentencing it to death for "having had dealings with the old regime."

To Pay Fares of V.C.'s.
In connection with the plan of bringing together all the Canadian Victoria Cross heroes at Toronto, it has been announced by the Minister of Militia that the Government has decided to assume the railway expenses. A deputation headed by Captain Patterson recently urged the government to do so.

British Repulse Arrals
The British ship force operating near Hilla, engaged the Arabs and repulsed them with heavy losses. The Arabs concentrated at Karbala, 30 miles from Bagdad, have been dealt with effectively. All is quiet on the Tigris and at Bagdad and in the direction of Mosul.

Studying Labor Conditions in Canada
A nephew of Lloyd George is at present making a tour of Canada for the purpose of studying labor conditions in this country. He will interview Hon. Walter Rollo, minister of labor in the Ontario legislature and will then leave for the west.

Blame Indians For Fires
It is stated that the roasting Indians are to blame for the forest fires that do incalculable damage every year in Alberta and British Columbia. This statement is made by C. H. Horne, federal superintendent of forest reserves in Alberta. Mr. Horne further intimates that the department of Indian affairs will not act in the matter, and that, as there is no law under which the robbing can be prevented, they will destroy wealth recklessly and wilfully.

Recruiting Boy in U.S.

The visitor to the United States, at the present time, is struck by the active recruiting for army and navy which is in progress. Mr. L. C. B. Taylor of Vancouver, who has just returned after an extended trip to several American cities, states that the train in which he entered the United States was scarcely across the border before it was boarded by members of the recruiting staff, who approached all likely looking men. In Minneapolis, St. Paul and Chicago, he says there are recruiting offices almost in every block. The only opinion offered on the subject is that there is a possible apprehension of Japanese aggression.

Domestic Reindeer Herd

Captain A. H. Living of the Dominion Parks Branch, Ottawa, has been appointed to go to Labrador with the object of taking charge of plans to increase and domesticate the reindeer herd.

Annoying Disease

There is a man in Jackson penitentiary who says that he is possessed with the desire to steal, and that he is ill with the complaint. He says that this is caused by a disease from which he is suffering.

Hunger Strikers Cannot Survive

Four hunger strikers in the Cork jail were removed the other evening to the city hospital. The strikers are reported well and the mayor has written to Cardinal Logue advising him of this. He has also written to all mayors and lord mayors in Ireland to the same effect.

A Terrible Discovery

Some longhorns recently made a terrible find in the Hudson river, when they discovered the torso of an unknown woman. The arms and legs were chopped off. The body had evidently been wrapped in a blanket and then covered over with heavy wrappings. The body had been in the water two weeks during which time the wrappings had become rotten and the torso had come to the surface. The police believe that the woman was about 25 or 30, and had weighed about 150 pounds.

Groom of 100 Weeks Bride of Seventy-Two.

In Los Angeles, California, recently by Andrew Malcolm Morrison, who gave his age as one hundred, obtained a license to marry Mary Augusta Barry, who said she was seventy-two.

Eugenic Courtships

Eugenic courtships are being conducted this month at the Heart Bay Beach, near London where many people are overwining to witness the spectacle of lovers, certified as medically fit, enjoying the happy interlude between engagements and marriages. The couples are enrolled as students of the summer school of eugenics and vice versa that numbers are limited to ninety-nine. In each case the engagement has been preceded by an exchange of detailed medical certificates and it is held that the summer study of eugenics of healthily matched men and girls under conditions prevailing at Heart Bay gives the students an ideal opportunity to discover whether they are suited as well temperamentally or physically.

Sugar Going Down

The wholesale price of all grades of sugar dropped \$1.00 a hundred a few days ago.

United Farmers to Meet

The United Farmers of Ontario are to meet in Peterboro, Ontario, at a convention to be held at the end of August.

Clash of Dues Paying Men

A terrific clash broke in New York State has resulted in the inundation of the river towns. Three bridges were swept away, the railroad tracks of the Lackawanna and Delaware and Hudson railroads torn up, and hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of property practically demolished. In some districts the water reached the second story windows of residences and many homes were marooned, isolated by the darkness and lack of gasoline for help.

Fall From Bicycle

James Allard, Pembroke, Ont., while riding from his barber shop to his home on a bicycle, fell on the roadside and was dead when picked up.

Not a Private Dwelling

County Magistrate Hunt, St. Thomas has decided that a summer cottage, occupied by more than one family is not a private dwelling.

Indians Welcome Newspaper Men

A band of Shuswap and Kootenay Indian rode down a winter trail in C. B. full dress, to welcome the delegates to the Imperial Press conference.

At the Imperial Press conference, swimming were the popular pastimes. The delegates spent the day in traveling through the valley. The delegates to the Okeanog Valley fruit district as guests of the Vernon Board of Trade.

Expenses Refused

The transportation expenses incurred by Inspector of Soldiers domiciled in Canada prior to the war and who returned to this country from England before the armistice, are to be refused by the authority of an order-in-council.

Rescued From Live Wire

Bill Henderson, of Lindsay, Ontario, aged six years, was released from a live wire which he had grasped, by Stewart Fellows, who climbed a tree and lifted him down.

Women Jurors

At the first time in the history of English courts, the jury was recently addressed as "Ladies and gentlemen of the jury" when six women formed a part of a jury in the Bristol quarter sessions. Six cases were tried, one of them being a man charged with assault. He was convicted to a three months' imprisonment. All the women of the jury voted for his conviction after hearing the evidence. The prosecuting attorney congratulated the women jurors on "at last taking their proper place in the administration of justice in England." He declared that justice was also furthered in women accepting jury duty.

Industrial Farm to Be Made Over

It is stated that the Industrial Farm at Port William is to be made over into an Ontario government Experimental Farm, and the prisoners who are there at present, transferred to the prison farm at Burwash, Ontario.

Increased Fares

The Canadian Pacific Ocean Steamship company announced recently that on and after September 15, fares on all trans-Pacific liners will be increased 20 per cent.

Body of Woman Discovered

The body of Mrs. Alma Simpson, the aunt of a Great Northern brakeman, was found in a rooming house recently, in Vancouver, with her head smashed in. She had lived in the hotel for three months. No clue has yet been given out by the police.

Heavy Fine

The first D.C.M. man to return from the war, to Toronto, was recently fined \$1,200 and costs, or three months plus sixty days at the jail farm for selling a bottle of liquor at \$6.00, out of which he made a dollar.

Mine of Forest in Flames

Three hundred acres of fire at the present time still ablaze in the coast districts of the mainland and Vancouver Island, on the east coast of the island south of Campbell river, more than 250, have been reported to have been burned. The small and mostly all in green timber.

Die From Injuries

Louis O'Brien and Albert Shaw both suffered severe injuries recently when their automobile turned turtle near Montreal, and died in the Notre Dame Hospital of that city.

Winning Rentals

The provincial government is to be interviewed by the provincial legislature for permission to launch an investigation into rentals in Winnipeg, according to a report recently received. The province is engaged in frustrating pro-endorsement of a plan to call a public meeting of tenants to be followed by an interview with provincial cabinet ministers, at which a demand will be made for the passage of a "fair rental" bill at the next session of the legislature will be considered by the Army and Navy Veterans' association. Apart from active engagement in the war they would welcome an investigation into general advances being made in rentals.

Twins Twice

A case of twins happening has taken place at Quebec, Mrs. Charles Aukley of that city having given birth to two sets of twins, the pair being born in May, 1919, and the other couple in August, 1920. The mother and children are doing well.

Heavy Fine

James J. Steadman, a well-known Hamilton business man, for failing to make his income tax return, was fined \$2,100.

Shops Reopen

The shops of the Canadian Car and Foundry company have reopened after having been closed down since August 16; five thousand men were affected by the shutdown.

Many Domiciles in Demand

The sixteen girls who arrived in Regina from the Old Country last week, were placed immediately upon arrival, in great numbers to Saskatchewan. Another "shipment" of girls is to leave England shortly and will be placed in the different provinces, but vacancies which can be counted in thousands, the arrival of a dozen or so of girls is unlikely to improve the situation materially so far as the ordinary householder is concerned.

Telephonic Communication

Recently inmates of insane hospitals around New England all tried to escape by means of their telephones. The Maine are wondering if there is any telephonic communication between the inmates of the insane hospitals. He has been heard to say that he had 500 telephonic "correspondents."

Administering Husband

After thirty-six hours of grilling, Mrs. Virginia Clark of Oakland, Cal., confessed that she shot and killed her husband, Chester Clark, as he slept beside her.

Lipton To Visit Toronto

The British Lacrosse has telegraphed Mayor Church of Toronto that he expects to visit Toronto at an early date. Sir Thomas is at the present time at Hohenheim.

Rolling Mill to Be Built at Sudbury

A new rolling mill which will cost about \$3,000,000 is planned by the International Nickel Company. The plant is to be located exclusively on the rolling of Manulmet mill, which is being done at present at Raynham, N.J., and eventually all the operations of the company will be carried out in Canada, either at Sudbury and Copper Cliff plants or at the recently established refinery at Port Colborne, Ontario, according to Frank L. Colver, a well known mining authority. The International Nickel Company at present employs 2,500 men and has an output of about 5,000 tons of nickel daily. The capacity of the plant is 7,000 tons a day.

Bray to Serve Full Term

The six months jail term to which R. E. Bray, one of the strike leaders in the coal strike, will expire September 16. There is no talk of his being put on parole before this date, and it looks probable, either he may have to serve the full sentence.

Church Union Again Warmly Discussed By Mr. Spooner

To the Editor:

Sir.—Last week you published what I think is the most extraordinary letter, purporting to be a reply and exhortation to me, re the question of church union.

Will you allow me to say that although I have gone through the letter very carefully, and I hope also with an open mind, I am not able to find even one reason for "Union" advanced by the writer. I have taken the precaution to note the various paragraphs numerically, as that may, in some degree, put the question into something like form and sequence of suggestion.

Mr. Muir is rather nebulous and the question of "Union" as viewed by the "General Assembly" which they have "turned it down" this year and will doubtless, "take definite action" next.

What action? Is Mr. Muir certain of the minds of the "Fathers" when they are not fully persuaded one way or the other?

In paragraph 3, Mr. Muir blames the "Elders" of the church for the defeat of the measure of union. They know the condition of affairs in the Churches to which they belong and are out of touch with the purpose and duties for and by which they hold office.

He also, in the same breath, calls them the "Church" and threatens them if they do not meet the demands of him and his friends with the direction action of the great and powerful "Thirty Union Societies" who already have assistance and who have means of some sort to urge refractory Presbyterianism to meet their requirements "on time."

Now sir, Mr. Muir, in that same paragraph, his letter, shows plainly the great "Aim" of the Churches. He quotes "Conquest" as a sample of what should obtain in a Church, a body of Christians men, the present day followers of the "Nazarene." Who had met "where they lay their heads."

He says, it has a beautiful building, up-to-date schoolroom, comfortable homes, all lit by electricity, complete with every convenience, and so on.

Not a note of its services, not a word of its ministry. If the name "Manse" had been used it might well have meant a description of the "Place" of some successful "Bookmaker" or "Actor" or anything you know, so utterly is Mr. Muir led away by the glamour of these surroundings and so eager to tempt, other people like myself to "go in" for "Union" and its environments.

In paragraph 4, he says one's best truth. It is "No need to worry about the personal opinions of Dour John Knox." No indeed, Mr. Muir, his opinions have received the stamp of "Verities" placed on them by the ages.

"As for John Wesley, Why!

Good Gods in Peace River

The Peace River country is due for a magnificent harvest this year, states E. S. Archibald, director of experimental farms, who is back from a trip across the Dominion. Farmers of the west generally, especially in the newly settled portions are urging strongly for more experimental farms.

Invited to Congress

Germany, Austria and Hungary, have been invited to participate in the financial congress to be held by the League of Nations in Brussels, on September 24.

Two Year Sentence For Mayor of Cork
Terence MacSwiney, Lord Mayor of Cork, who was recently tried on a charge of having under his control the shooting of ducks, was given a sentence of two years' imprisonment.

Still he is sought as a sterling and valued dictator of Holy things, of things that align and forebode the ethics of the Kingdom of God.

Re the question I ask as to the quality of the letter. The writer, declared fourteen (14) different sects were represented. May I be allowed to say that the reply is "not satisfactory." A casual is not a representative. Doubtless, however, the writer, declared the ordinary language of the ordinary Canadian and much less would be able to enter into any kind of service held by any ordinary congregation found even among the Flatland and Jenson of a new land like this.

As to their beautiful singing! (Ss) What did they sing about at this religious meeting at Makaroff. Was it an anthem of their own church? or a war song, or a national outburst, and what effect had it on the audience of Mr. Muir with its thirteen varieties of ideas? As to the sanctity of that beautiful Sunday morning? I should like to know! Is this one of the oldest of the churches of the union of the churches? Mr. Muir intended it to be when he wrote his first letter and if so what churches or which is to act?

In paragraph 6, Mr. Muir speaks of one of the oldest established customs of "Variety" life as a new idea for the purpose of bolstering "Union."

He says that "Theological Students" of both the colleges in the cities of the West (by the way Sir, the Colleges still get on apart) attend the same classes of certain professors. It was always so! Specialists have always had a place in every and all Universities in the whole world. The church in Canada ought to have been an accomplished fact long ago, if that fact is used as a reason of it.

Sir, My one strong objection still holds.

Mr. Muir must find some standard of truth other than that he has taken if he expects to upset the grounds of faith and accommodation, the fact of the manipulation of the modernist. The worship of the returned "Lepers" was the kind of "Acceptable Service" and it held nothing in common with that of an hour.

Yours obliged,

W. P. SPOONER.

Will you pardon a postscript?

I want to say that throughout his letter and his strong appeal for the union of "The Churches," he only mentions two, Methodist and Presbyterian. Are all the other denominations, including Doukhobours, wretches and outsiders of no importance? Mr. Muir had by his own statement thirteen altogether minus the "Singers." Where and who were the Eleven?

No Sanctuaries For Birds

The department of the interior have announced that the regulation in the Migratory Birds Act, which sets apart certain areas within provinces as bird sanctuaries, is to be suspended in Alberta as from September 1. This means that sportsmen will have no restricted areas in that province for the shooting of ducks, geese, etc. Application for a permit to shoot in the areas must, however, be made to the commissioner of public parks.

R. B. Bennett to Represent University

Dalhousie University has so many its graduates in the Canadian west that the board of governors felt it should have a member through whom its interests might have expression. The faculty has elected R. B. Bennett of Calgary for this nomination.

JERRY ON THE JOB---Pigs is Pigs.



ITEMS OF LOCAL INTEREST

Blundell's for High School Books.
H. W. Harper, of the Royal Bank, retired to Scott, Sask., to bring Mrs. Harper and the children back.

Come with the crowd to the big Labor Day sports, in Redcliff, this Monday.

Mrs. Knaak, of Delisle, Sask., is to town this week visiting her grand parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Henderson.

The regular meeting of Quarry Lodge, A. F. & A. M., will be held in the lodge room next Tuesday evening.

Mrs. E. O. Wille left this week for Terryhau, Ont., to visit her son and other friends in that district.

Blundell's for High School Books.
Blundell's for school supplies.

Thirty-seven money saving specials at Blundell's. See the colored cards in our windows.

Mrs. W. J. Fairbairn and daughter Loda, left this week for Ramsey to visit the former's sons who are located there.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Wilson, who have been visiting friends in Detroit for the past two weeks, returned home last evening.

Miss Doris Hicks was taken to the Medicine Hat hospital this morning to undergo an operation to have her tonsils removed. Dr. Hicks will perform the operation.

Blundell's for school supplies.
Quite a number from here took in the opera "Robin Hood", put on in the Empress.

Medicine Hat, last Friday evening. They report a thoroughly enjoyable evening.

LOST—On Monday night last, between Redcliff and Medicine Hat, a small brown suit case containing a plaid shawl. Finder please leave same at this office.

Next Sunday the Presbyterian Sunday school will resume its afternoon sessions at 2:30 o'clock. A full staff of teachers has been secured and a good fall and winter's work is hoped for.

The ladies of the Maple Leaf U. F. W. A. will give a pie social on the U. F. A. hall, 10th Street, on Friday evening, Sept. 17th. Ladies are asked to bring a pie. All are invited to attend.

J. Davies, who has been engaged as roll turner at the Rolling Mill here, leaves Friday for Montague, Quebec, where he has secured a good position with a large manufacturing plant in that place. Since coming to Redcliff Mr. Davies has made a number of friends who will regret to hear of his leaving.

An excellent sample of what can be done in the growing of vegetables in Redcliff was brought to this office this week. The sample is in the shape of a large cluster containing twelve tomatoes, ranging in size from the proportions of an ordinary egg to a good size orange. Eight of them are quite ripe and ready for the table. The whole twelve grew on one branch and there were several more on the same vine. The tomatoes were grown in F. Can's garden here and were given no special attention. These tomatoes are now on exhibition in the Review window and are being much admired by all who see them.

Are You Contemplating Putting on LIFE INSURANCE If So Insure in the Best Co. THE MUTUAL LIFE OF CANADA

Of this company the Insurance Times said: "The Mutual of Canada is among the best dividend payers in America." "Toronto Saturday Night" said: "I consider the Mutual Life of Canada one of the best managed companies in Canada or on the continent."

C. D. SCOTT
Agent for Redcliff

Mrs. Gen. Lydiate held a reception at her home last Friday afternoon in honor of Miss Gibson, sister of Rev. H. C. B. Gibson, formerly vicar of St. Ambrose church here.

All Blundell's exercise books have led margin lines, and are made of finest quality smooth paper. Lovely pictures on the covers. Get ALL your school supplies at Blundell's.

CARD OF THANKS.
Mrs. Kops and family wish to take this opportunity of thanking their friends for the many acts of kindness and sympathy shown during their recent bereavement.

EXQUISITELY LOVELY

is that
Day Dream PERFUME
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A New Creation
SUPREMA
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Bring Your List Along We'll Serve You Right

FREE CANDY AND BAL LOONS FOR ALL THE LITTLE FOLK

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AT BLUNDELL'S

NOTICE.
I am not responsible for my two sons or anything that belongs to them, as I am just staying with them.
MRS. STANLEY REDCLIFF

LODGE DIRECTORY

GREAT WAR VETERANS' ASSOC.

Redcliff Branch.
Regular Meetings first Monday night in each month.
Visiting Comrades Welcome.
C. D. SCOTT, P. S. KEARNEY, President. Sec. Treas.
Ladies' Auxiliary to G. W. V. A. meets in Club Room second Wednesday of each month.

L. O. O. F.
REDCLIFF LODGE, NO. 30.
Meets in Crowe's Hall every Wednesday evening at 7:30.
Visiting Brethren Welcome.
D. McLANE, N. G. W. S. SMITH, Recording Secretary.

QUARRY LODGE, No. 70.
A. F. & A. M.
Regular Communication, First Tuesday of each month.
Visiting Brethren Welcome.
H. W. HARPER, E. L. STONE, Secretary Master.

SONS OF ENGLAND BENEFIT SOCIETY, LODGE ROSEBERRY No. 10.
Meets second and fourth Tuesdays of each month in Crowe's hall.
Visiting Brethren Welcome.
J. KITCHEN, President.
F. H. COULTHILL, Secretary.
P. O. Box 162.

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You Know All These

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Drink to Me Only with Thine Eyes and Loch Lomond. A1007, 10-inch \$1.00
Lass with the Delicate Air and Flow Gently Sweet. A1006, 10-inch \$1.00
Kentucky Babe and Slice You Went Away. A1009, 10-inch \$1.00
The Gipsy's Warning and When You and I Were Young. A1004, 10-inch \$1.00
Love's Old Sweet Song and Ye'll like and Brans of Bonnie Doon. A1005, 10-inch \$1.00
Silver Threads Among the Gold and These Songs My Mother Used to Sing. A1003, 10-inch \$1.00
Tenting on the Old Camp Ground and The Vacant Chair. A1002, 10-inch \$1.00
Old Rustic Bridge by the Mill and Beautiful Bird Sing On. R1001, 10-inch \$1.00

Come in and hear them.
* J. P. BLUNDELL
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AUCTION SALE

OF THE
Redcliff Livery Barn Stock AT REDCLIFF

H. B. BROWNE & Co., have been favored with instructions from E. Hube, Esq., to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, on

Wednesday, Sept. 15th

at 1 o'clock sharp, the whole of the horses, vehicles, Farm Implements, Etc., consisting briefly of:

HORSES	HARNESS
1 Grey Gelding, aged, 1400 lbs.	3 Sets of Heavy Team Harness
1 Bay Gelding, 6 years, 1250 lbs.	1 Set of Double Driving Harness
1 Brown Gelding, 7 years, 1250 lbs.	1 Set of Single Driving Harness
1 steel Gray Gelding, 4 years 1200 lbs.	VEHICLES
1 Grey Mare, 9 years, 1600 lbs.	1 Four Ton Dray
1 Colt of above.	1 Two Ton Dray
1 Black Gelding, 3 years.	1 One Ton Dray
1 Grey Pony Yearling.	3 Wrecks
IMPLEMENTS	2 Gravel Boxes
1 Plow	1 Set of Bob Straps
1 Lever Harrow	2 Buggies
1 Disc	1 Cutter

Crowley's Chain etc.; in fact everything necessary for the up-keep of a well equipped Livery and Cartage business.

TERMS OF SALE:—\$15.00 and under, cash. 15 per cent. cash at time of sale, balance in 60 days at 8 per cent. interest, approved note. A special discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed for all cash on unexpired time.

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